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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1871. NO. 153.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE EVACUATION OF DIEPPE.

Violent Storm in Great Britain.

Great Damage to Shipping.

Garibaldians in Paris—Compliment to the National Guards—Princess Beatrice Betrothed—Precautions Against Pestilence In France—An Inflammatory Journal Seized by the Police of Paris—The "Times" on the Joint High Commission, &c., &c.

FRANCE.

Affairs in the Capital—The Newspaper Stamp Duty.

PARIS, March 16.—General Vinoy, military commander of Paris, has issued an order positively forbidding all processions of masqueraders to-morrow. Another metrical journal has been seized by the police.

The Orleans Railroad has been redelivered by the Germans into the hands of the French.

It is reported that the newspaper stamp duty has been arranged at two centimes daily on all journals, both in Paris and the departments. Political journals must each lodge 24,000 francs with the Department of France as security for the payment of the duty. The Rozen *Independant*, for advising the people to display emblems of mourning during the recent review of German troops in that city, has been suppressed, and its proprietors subjected to a fine of 100,000 francs.

ENGLAND.

War's After Horrors—Garibaldians in Paris—The High Commission—Compliment to the National Guards.

LONDON, March 16.—A special from Lille to the *News* says: The battle-fields in the north of France threaten to become a focus of pestilence. Dead bodies are found floating in the dykes and marshes, and active measures are being taken for their interment.

The *Telegraph's* special from Amiens says: The future German army of occupation in France will consist of the Saxon and Wurtemburg and Seventh Prussian corps.

There is a Rumor that Ricciotti Garibaldi is in Paris. The *Times'* special at Paris telegraphs the presence of numerous Garibaldians in Paris. This has a very disquieting influence upon the population.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the subject of the labors of the Joint High Commission at Washington, indicates an easy settlement of the fisheries question, but is not so sanguine as to the arrangement in the case of the Alabama claims. The *Times* expresses regret at the limited powers held by the Commission.

The *Times* has a special from Paris which says that the French Cabinet has decided to appoint Valentin Prefect of the Paris police. This indicates the adoption of measures for the suppression of all popular tumults. The police will, however, permit the usual midnight gatherings, and disturbances are feared.

An inflammatory journal, the *Ami Du Peuple*, appeared in Paris yesterday and was at once seized by the police.

The councils of Ministers are to be held at Versailles. The Prefect's reception of foreign officers will hereafter be held at their residences in Paris.

A proclamation has been addressed to the Minister of War to the Mobile Guards, commissioning them upon their return to the service of France, and concluding as follows: "Nothing can long arrest the destinies of France. Courage, patience and patriotism."

Princess Beatrice "Engaged"—Menotti Garibaldi in London—Violent Storm and Great Damage to Shipping.

LONDON, March 16.—It is rumored that a marriage has been arranged between Princess Beatrice, fifth daughter of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Ely. The Princess is now in her fourteenth year.

Menotti Garibaldi is said to have arrived in London.

A violent storm prevails throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and the damage by telegraph thus far greatly dammed, it is already known that many vessels are ashore or have otherwise received much damage. Details are awaited with anxiety.

Evacuation of Dieppe—Precautions Against Pestilence.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Havre to-day says the evacuation of Dieppe and surrounding country by the Germans has been completed.

A number of Germans have been buried on ground at Bangival, in the arrondissement, for the burial of their dead countrymen who have been temporarily interred in the vicinity.

Precautionary measures have been adopted by the French authorities against the communication of infections to the people and soldiery from unburied corpses, also against the spread of the rinderpest among the cattle.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 16.—The Steamship Prussia, for Portland, touched at Moville, and the America, for Newport, at Southampton to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 16, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and 92¼ for account. Bonds easier; 624s, 92¼; 65s, 91½; 67s, 90½; 10-40s, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork 91s 6d. Beef 117s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Cheese 71s 6d.

AUSTRIA

A Delegate From Austria.

VIENNA, March 16.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has dispatched Count Potocki to Berlin, to salute the Emperor William upon his accession to the Imperial Crown of Germany.

NEWARK, O.

A Stable and Two Horses Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., March 16, 171.

A fire here to-day entirely consumed the stable of Dr. Bland, together with two good horses, and an open buggy. Loss one thousand dollars; no insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

GREENVILLE, PA.

The Big Run Mill Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., March 16, 1871.

The grist mill of Philip Shuster, called the Big Run mill, in the township of Maysville, was destroyed by fire about ten o'clock last night. Loss about eight thousand dollars. Insured for five thousand five hundred.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The State Senate has referred the bill to consolidate the city and county of St. Louis to a special committee, to report in December next.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 16.—The following resolutions have been introduced in the Massachusetts Senate and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That every invasion by one department of the Government of the prerogatives of another tends to defeat the fundamental end of all constitutional government; that it shall be a government of laws and not of men.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts have seen with alarm the recent attempt, unhappily successful, by the President of the United States, not offensively proclaimed, but notorious and avowed to his supporters, to dictate the organization and appointment of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the requirement of the Senate in the declaration of the Executive of appointment of the Committee on Foreign Relations implies a subservience which disgraceful and brands for the independent performance of its constitutional duties, to answering nominations and treaties laid before the Senate by the President, and threatening the renewal of the great bulwark against Executive usurpation.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ERIE'S COMPLICATIONS INCREASING.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The World's financial writer says the complications of the Erie Railway company seem to be increasing. The injunction in force against the company issuing or selling consolidated mortgage bonds is likely to embarrass the company's finances, and the strikes and demoralization in the coal trade, it is stated, have caused a loss of about $50,000 per month in its earnings. During the war the floating debt of the company increased to about $8,000,000, and the sales of consolidated bonds was intended to raise money to pay this liability.

COLONISTS' TICKETS.

There has been considerable reduction for rates of travel to the West, and colonist tickets are now issued by the various lines at reduced rates. The holders of these tickets are entitled to first class passage on the express trains, with one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage free, with a corresponding reduction for the transportation of their household goods and farming implements within twelve days from the date of purchase. For the special accommodation of persons visiting the West to locate land and homesteads and return for their families, excursion tickets are now made a new feature. These tickets are good for the round trip within thirty days from the date of purchase.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED.

Judge Woodruff this morning granted a partial stay of proceedings in the bankruptcy case of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. He will allow a meeting of creditors to be held on Monday next, to appoint an assignee, but the assignee is enjoined from instituting or bringing legal proceedings pending a review before the United States District Court of New York, the property meantime to remain in the hands of the Marshal.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A careless clerk in a New York drug store gave a Frenchman named Panze belladonna instead of a harmless herb for which he had called. M. Panze and his wife partook of a decoction prepared from it to cure a cold, and were with difficulty saved from death.

A letter in E. East's coal breaker, at Ashland, Pa., exploded yesterday morning, killing Mark Daniel, engineer, and seriously if not fatally injuring several other persons.

Supervisor Emery has destroyed seventeen illicit distilleries in Tennessee.

Henry D. Moore, Collector of the port of Philadelphia, has resigned.

READING makes a full man; writing an exact man. CONFERENCE a ready man, and PEN, Bounds & Co's Lafayette Ave's happy mean. Short hours.

Cheapest Goods.

West of New York at 91 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

"A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION."

Spain Puts Cuba on the Market.

Only $100,000,000 Asked for Cuba, With Porto Rico Thrown In—The President Thinks Congress Wouldn't Appropriate the Money.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1871.

Dispatches were sent from this place last night to several papers, giving currency to a rumor which has prevailed for the last two days, relative to propositions from Spain, through Minister Sickles, to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States. All there is to this rumor is as follows: Some time ago Spain offered to sell Cuba at $200,000,000, and the proposition then met with no favor from the Government. This offer was authorized by Gen. Prim, and was subsequently repeated at different times and in various modified forms, but without in any instance being favorably entertained. The subject was long ago thought to be dropped, especially in view of the accession of King Amadeus and consequent change in the Spanish Government; but within a few days advices have been received from our Minister at Madrid, to the effect that Spain is now willing and even anxious to sell Cuba and Porto Rico at $100,000,000. This latter proposition, although much more favorable than any heretofore made, is still so high in its figures as to put its consideration by our Government completely out of the question. In fact, the President stated to-day, to a gentleman who called to interrogate him in regard to the matter, that even though the administration should agree to any such proposition, Congress would not, and that too much difficulty was anticipated in getting the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purpose of purchasing San Domingo, to attempt to advocate a measure calling for such an immense sum as the Spanish proposition contemplated.

METHODISM.

Pittsburgh Annual Conference.

Session in Steubenville—The Standing Committees—Resolutions Passed in Favor of Senator Rutan's Marriage Law—Elders Examined and Passed, &c., &c.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. E. Church convened its forty-seventh Annual Session in the Kramer Chapel M. E. Church, city of Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, Wednesday morning, March 15, 1871.

The session was opened with the reading of the 20th Psalm and a part of the 15th chapter of John. The singing of the 20th hymn, and prayer by T. M. Hudson.

I. C. Pershing, the former Secretary, called the roll, to which members responded as present.

The names of W. C. P. Hamilton, Andrew Huston and A. H. Thomas were called, and their Presiding Elders responded that they had died in peace: W. C. P. Hamilton, on January 31st, 1871; A. Huston, on November 22, 1870, and A. H. Thomas on September 17th, 1870.

I. C. Pershing was elected Secretary with the privilege of nominating his assistants, and J. R. Miller, T. H. Wilkinson, N. G. Miller were so nominated and on motion elected.

The Presiding Elders were on motion, appointed a committee on Nominations, and prescribed the following report, viz:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Steward Missionary Cause—W. Sawyer, H. Miller, R. F. Miller, M. J. Montgomery, E. M. Boswell, W. Lynch, A. J. Endsley, J. M. Carr, J. D. Vail, J. Stevens, A. R. Chapman.

Legacies—John Hamlin, J. H. Nobbs, James Davidson, R. H. Cannon, James Irwin, W. W. Kerr, W. A. Tulkins, W. Hamilton, J. M. Woodcock, M. M. Daniel.

Church Extension—Rev. W. N. Smith, of the African M. E. Church; Rev. S. A. Thompson, Rev. Thomas Stringfellow, of the Northern Ohio Conference were introduced to the Conference.

EXAMINATION OF ELDERS.

The examination of effective elders was resumed, and S. F. Minor, D. D. Vail, S. Rutan, Samuel Graham, James Drummond, W. Brown, D. Rhodes, J. C. Russell, J. W. Weaver, J. W. Rodgers, D. A. McCready, A. Nash, Saddler, J. E. Rollister, G. W. Dennis, W. Archibald, E. Starkey, I. S. Bracken, J. A. Pearce, T. M. Hudson, W. F. Brock, J. Mansell, J. Stephens, F. J. Swayne, P. W. Vatican, E. Ellison, D. Gordon, J. R. Cooper, J. Shaw, J. Coil, J. McGuire, A. E. Chapman, N. C. Worthington, J. N. McCabe, J. K. McCue, H. B. Edwards, T. C. Hatfield, D. Cross, A. D. McCormick, H. McCall and G. G. Watters were examined and passed.

THE TAX ON REQUESTS.

The following was presented, read and on motion adopted:

WHEREAS, Senator George Connell, of Philadelphia, has introduced into the Senate a bill abolishing the law by which the State takes five per cent. of all bequests to religious, charitable and educational institutions; and whereas, we believe the present law prevents bequests to such institutions; and wherefore, we cannot appreciate the justice of a law that discriminates between religious institutions and private parties; therefore,

Resolved, That the Ministers of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, in behalf of the Christian and Educational Institutions they represent, respectfully request the abolition of the law.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Speaker of each House.

TRIAL OF GEORGE W. BAKER.

W. B. Watkins stated that he had in his possession the papers in relation to the case of Geo. W. Baker, and on motion, a committee of one for each Elder's district was appointed to try the case, viz.: James Hollingshead, E. Williams, J. J. Moffit, J. A. Miller, M. M. Bell, T. F. Bell, C. H. Jackson, J. Scott, D. A. McCready, J. Mansell, and G. G. Watters.

J. L. Burns and G. W. Dennis were appointed prosecutors, and C. A. Holmes and Wesley Smith for the defence. W. A. Davidson was appointed chairman, and George Crook secretary.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

The names of the superannuated preachers were called, and S. Lewis, J. R. Miller, J. Munroe, H. Bord, Z. H. Coster, Pardin Cook, W. Astier, H. T. Clarke, A. Jackson, J. Morrison, S. H. Chavens, W. Hudson.

I. C. Pershing, the former Secretary, called the roll, to which members responded as present.

The following statistics and reports were examined and passed, viz:

Stewards' Misdevisals—W. W. Kinner, H. Miller, R. F. Miller, M. J. Montgomery, E. M. Boswell, W. Lynch, A. J. Endsley, J. M. Carr, J. D. Vail, J. Stevens, A. R. Chapman.

Legacies—John Hamlin, J. H. Nobbs, James Davidson, R. H. Cannon, James Irwin, W. W. Kerr, W. A. Tulkins, W. Hamilton, J. M. Woodcock, M. M. Daniel.

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Rev. Dr. Wm. Butler, Secretary of the Foreign and Christian Union; Rev. G. W. Norton, Rev. Hudson, Rev. Thomas R. Hughes, of the West Virginia Conference; Rev. Mr. McCurdy, of the Free Presbyterian Church; Revs. J. Kennedy and W. G. Waddle, of the United Presbyterian Church; Rev. G. S. Martindale, Agent of the Bible Society; Rev. H. W. P. Allen, of the Wesleyan Church, Canada; John Hanlon, lay steward for West Pittsburgh district; W. Hamilton, of Cambridge; John Woodcock, lay steward, Barnesville district; Moses McDonnell, of McConnellsville; G. H. Knobbs, lay steward, South Pittsburgh; W. W. Kerr, lay steward, Allegheny district; Rev. J. D. Knox, of Kansas Conference; Rev. Garrett Jones, of West Virginia Conference;

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

In our river column will be found a communication from Captain E. C. GRAY, in which he places the Northern Line Packet Company "right on the record" in regard to the competition in freights, to which we made reference yesterday.

A WARD Republican Club in New York has indorsed the San Domingo project; but this does not make it a party measure, any more than a single swallow makes summer. And it would be rank folly to attempt it. Republicans will think and act as they choose on that question, and you might as well attempt to make the individual members of the party an inch taller or an inch shorter, as to attempt to force them to accept annexation as a part of their political creed. Those that are for it are so for reasons independent of party considerations—and so also of those who are not for it. The expediency of injecting the question into the Republican creed is at best doubtful. Toleration will add strength to the measure; proscription is weakness, as has already been shown. If, therefore, it is of any account that the Twelfth Ward Club has indorsed San Domingo, there are plenty of other Republican organizations that stand ready to make the opposite proclamation.

CATHOLIC HOPES.

Father HECKER lately said in a lecture in Detroit that Catholicism already rules New York by a majority of fifty thousand, and will ere long rule the whole country. Father HECKER is a representative man, who, when he speaks, usually expresses the sentiments, if not of his church, of a very numerous and influential party of its members. Indeed, for some years prominent Catholic divines, both at home and abroad, have made no secret of the lively hopes with which they anticipate the complete predominance of their religious faith in the United States. In these hopes they find encouragement in their labors whether apostolical or political, and in these hopes they find consolation for the losses and failures of their Church in Europe. Instead of maintaining the silence once deemed expedient concerning its hopes of triumph, Ultramontanism now publishes them without reserve. The old tactics have been laid aside as unsuited to the times, while a policy of boldness appropriate to the unerring wisdom and indisputable authority claimed for the church, has been adopted. No terms are to be kept with reason or science. Accepting the sylabus as stating the true relations between the church and modern civilization and thought, and in the visible Head of the faith pointing to an infallible arbiter as to all points of doctrine, Catholic teachers believe that their complete triumph over American Protestantism is already assured. The grounds of their hopes are clearly revealed. Their perfect organization and singleness of purpose, by which all secular considerations and interests are subordinated to sacred ends, already secure them political influence, in some places overwhelming. The man inside politics is almost everywhere their most humble servant.

> Who would not with a pennyroyal tone
> Assert the nose upon his face his own?

The method by which New York city is controlled will, it is expected, be applied with equally happy results in other places. But such mere external conquests, however widely extended, would not satisfy Father Hecker and his fellow-apostles. They confidently look for the adoption of their creed by the great majority of the American people. Americans of native birth, especially those of the second and subsequent generations, are, it is alleged, especially sensitive to the converting agencies of the Catholic Church. Imaginative, passionate, sensuous, quick witted, given to reasoning, and yet impatient of prolonged investigation, they are easily captivated by the appeals of Rome. Brought up in a new country, they are very susceptible of the impressions of antiquity. They are attracted by pomp and show and charmed with the application of the arts in illustration of religion. Then, after a few years, there will be everywhere an extensive class of wealthy people with nothing to do but amuse themselves. With our political institutions and social system, American life must be rather monotonous, can offer few resources for agreeably getting rid of time. Ennui, and other well known effects of wealthy leisure will widely prevail, with the sense of unrest and weariness of the world which will probably in a great many cases impel their victims to seek consolation in the form of religion which, as experience has shown, most readily commends itself to persons in their condition. A still greater number may seek in the church which claims infallibility, a refuge from the shallow skepticism which is the natural consequence of the superficial intelligence of a people who read more than they think. With a complete apparatus for appealing to the imagination and the senses—asserting its own absolute exemption from the possibility of error—Catholicism, unaffected by modern progress, hopes to gather in a splendid harvest of souls prepared for its embrace by influences now at work.

COLORED CADETS.

A good many people are waiting, whether patiently or impatiently, with anxiety for the final settlement of the case of the colored cadet at West Point. On the one hand, those who regard themselves as the especial and peculiar friends of the African among us, look upon the final disposition of the affair as settling a principle in which his destiny for good or evil is bound up, while on the other hand, there are many who honestly think that the prosperity, if not the very existence of our military and naval schools, is dependent upon the decision. We cannot help regarding it as unfortunate that such factitious importance is attached to the case. In a reasonable view of the subject, the approval or condemnation of the conduct of young SMITH ought to affect only himself, as simply affirming whether or not the charges brought against him have been sustained, whereas much more momentous interests seem to be involved. In truth the prosecution is a mere incident in a great controversy which has been going on for many years, and which is likely to go on for many years to come. If the cadet who has been tried, should be restored to his place in the institution, he will probably be less comfortable and more liable to get into scrapes than before; should he be dismissed, the clamor about injustice and negro rights will become more violent than ever, while another representative of the champion race will, in all likelihood, be compelled to become the subject of another experiment of the kind in which the first representative failed. In the meantime the West Point school suffers in its real interests through the evil passions excited and the various distractions occasioned by the controversy, the reputation of its professors and managers is injured, and the people lose confidence in an institution regarding which entire popular unanimity is very desirable. Are these evils unavoidable? To secure the emancipation of the negro, billions of dollars have been expended, and myriads of precious lives have been sacrificed. In order to establish him in the enjoyment of equal civil rights with the white man, is it necessary to destroy the efficiency of our military and naval schools, or to introduce discord and discontent among the officers of the army? We confidently believe that nothing of the kind is needed. The evils growing out of the agitation, already so injurious to high social and political interests and threatening to be so serious and destructive in their finaloperations are the obvious products of the impatient sentimentalism which is too passionate or too thoughtless to confide in the action of natural causes. It has no faith in the venerable rule that bids us make haste slowly. Satisfied that a measure is right in itself, these frantic *ideologues*, or imaginative reformers, at once resolve that it shall become fact in spite of expediency, and though the achievement of their end should ruin the persons in whose interest it seems desirable. The people of this country have not yet had time to get over their prejudices against the negro race. The peculiar antipathy with which the African has been regarded, was in a considerable degree the result of slavery. While it existed, no black man, however well educated, virtuous and prosperous, was able to rise above the degradation which silhered to his race. People raised by culture or religion above the prejudice in its narrower sense, might treat him as an equal, but in the minds of the multitude, the hereditary sentiment of contempt, reinforced by the fact that millions of their countrymen held the negro as a mere chattel, was sufficient to arrest the growth of fraternal sentiment. Slavery having been abolished, and the negro having been invested with the ballot, we already see the old antipathies fast vanishing away. The establishment of agreeable relations between the two races is much aided by the admiring respect with which the negro regards the white. The London *Spectator*, some weeks ago, pointed out the remarkable fact that, while other dark races hate and fear the Anglo-Saxon, the African admires, respects and imitates him. In this country it is evident that living together as citizens in the exercise of common franchises, the two races will ultimately live together without even incidental jar or discord. Time, however, will be necessary to effect such harmony. But not content to wait for this consummation, many of the peculiar champions of the negro insist that he shall be forced into positions which place him in direct conflict with the old antipathies. While there are few families even in the Northern States, in which he is received and treated as in all respects socially an equal, it is insisted that the young men, almost boys, at West Point, shall show themselves superior in sense and liberality to their kindred at home. Unlike a class in one of our colleges, a class at West Point is so organized as to bring its members into the closest and most intimate relations. In a hundred ways each cadet is compelled to recognize the absolute equality of every other cadet with himself, and it is unavoidable that a general feeling of antipathy to a single member must cause trouble. In an ordinary college class, a member may avoid, or be avoided by other members without any difficulty. Then in the case of cadet SMITH, or any other colored lad, may it not with some reason be asked why should he be thrust *nolens volens* into the army? However intellectually gifted or promising, there is surely no lack of useful and honorable careers open to his ambition in civil life. It does seem rational to believe that among the millions of this uninstructed race, a bright and educated African might do more for their elevation in almost any other sphere than in the army.

Still another consideration is worthy of mention. Suppose the colored cadet graduated and commissioned as an officer in the United States army. In the present state of feeling among the people, how many of the thirty or more thousand men who constitute the rank and file of the force would be willing to accept a negro as their commanding officer? The question already asked has received the reply that it would likely be difficult to find even a company thus minded—and that of the twelve millions in the country liable to military duty, hardly a regiment would be ready to obey a negro. Then we are told that a garrison is very much like a society or a family. The social relations of the officers are exceedingly intimate and confidential, and the introduction of any element adapted to disturb or break up this union and harmony, can hardly fail to interfere disastrously with military discipline and order. We need scarcely say that a garrison could not now be found in the country to which a negro officer would be an acceptable addition. Any one thus assigned, however brilliant or accomplished, would probably be soon driven to resign by regard for his own comfort as well as for military discipline. The fact may not be flatteringly creditable of the army but it is still fact. Facts are stubborn things and demand respect. Why force matters prematurely? Why not hasten slowly?

NOT SO BAD IF RIGHTLY UNDERSTOOD.

We hope the caucus majority in the United States Senate will ponder well the lesson of the New Hampshire election. It is written in large and legible characters, and is none but the wilfully blind, or to use a religious expression, the judicially blind, can fail to comprehend it. Of course we shall have the usual apologies and explanations of mere party organs, but the truth cannot be covered up. We are defeated in New Hampshire, and it is only honest and manly to acknowledge it: defeated on a full vote, and in a contest which put the strength of parties to the trial.

This is sad and unexpected news from New Hampshire. It required something more than Democratic strength to compass this result in a State where the Republican party was only yesterday as solid as its own granite hills. Let us look this political disaster square in by the face and accept the lesson it brings. It means that we have been squandering with a prodigal hand the abundant and splendid resources of the Republican party. It means that policies "against the will of the people" must be abandoned; that Senatorial intrigues having their origin in motives which may be hatched at in a caucus, but cannot be avowed without shame in open Senate, are condemned and will be punished by the Republican party. It means that the masses of the party have seen with resentful indignation, an old, able, tried, trusted public servant struck down by his fellows whom he helped to warm into political existence, and by a blow as cruel as that of the slave-master, to make place for a man who is the incarnation of the genius of political intrigue or is nothing. In a word, it means political demoralization, disease, decay. It is the time for retrospection to take the bearings anew, and change the course and get into the well known channel.

The country has confidence in the honesty, ability and patriotism of General GRANT. It has faith in the Republican party. Nothing but criminal folly can convert that faith into distrust. But the most hardy partisan cannot deny that the President is not as strong to-day as he was two years ago, and that the party strength is considerably weakened. Thereare factions and divisions everywhere. There were none two years ago. General GRANT went into the Presidency with a strong united party. That party has still both the power and desire to re-elect him. But there must be an end of proscription in the party. Discipline makes no votes but causes the loss of many. It would be far better for the administration to abandon doubtful measures than incur any risk of further party division. Should it undertake to punish dissentients, the evil will only be aggravated. A Republican has a right to think and say that the odious income tax should be repealed, and other burdens removed from the people before embarking the country in schemes for the annexation of additional territory, and he will probably exercise this right whether the administration and caucus majority in the Senate tolerate it or not.

Civil service reform will give the administration strength, and the conclusion of a satisfactory settlement of the questions pending between us and Great Britain will place the administration on commanding ground. We repeat, that while the administration has been unfortunate in some measures and alienated some good and strong friends, it still has the country and possesses the capability of restoring the Republican party to the condition of union and strength in which it found it. Wise counsils are needed to arrest the progress of disintegration already advanced to an extent to excite the alarm of every thoughtful Republican. The party organization may be weakened, and even temporarily overthrown, but its principles are indestructible. General GRANT is expected to recover what has been lost, and we hope and think that the expectation will not be disappointed.

BARNUM, the irrepressible, is about ready to start with his traveling menagerie. The steamer, lately arrived from England, brought him a large collection of animals, including some of the most terrible specimens from the jungles of Africa and the deserts of Asia. Among them are a yak, a black rhinoceros, a pair of kangaroos eight feet high, two nondescripts called "wart hogs," and a number of delightful snakes only twenty feet long. During the progress over the Erie broke her screw, and she was forty-two days at sea. The provisions gave out, and in order to preserve the precious lives of the "vermin," the show agent had to kill and carve a camel, two innocent llamas and a pony.

JAMES BOGARDUS about thirty-five years ago invented iron architecture, and introduced it in New York. A perfect mechanic, he devoted all his energies to the daring inventor by those who were interested in maintaining the existing order of things, but Bogardus persevered and finally overcame all opposition, erecting the first iron building for his own use. He is now a very old man, and has retired from business. Iron buildings are no longer a novelty and have ceased to be a matter of wonder to any except the truly ignorant countrymen.

ONE of our exchanges states that a man was the other day fined a round sum in Petersburg, Va., "for failing to commit suicide." This was probably the correct thing to do; but if the North had proceeded upon the same principle, and assessed the southern states in a like manner for their frantic attempt at felo-de-se, we suspect the city of Petersburg would itself have been included in a "round sum." Observe how much more lenient is the government to the South than is the south to her own would-be self-destroyers.

A FRENCH journal, *Le Havre*, attributes the misfortunes and downfall of France to the use of strong cances:

"Let us suppress drunkenness," says a writer in that paper, "or at least let us in the future only penalize the drunkards and those who furnish them with liquor. Let us take all possible means to repress them, and we shall see a notable amelioration in the tendencies of the day. The nation, now troubled and unhinged, will be led back to the ways of moderation, and industry, order, morality, and discipline, but by the sacrifice of the cafés, the clubs and taverns. Let us seek practical means to repress this vice."

There is probably a good deal of mournful truth in the hypothesis on which this journal accounts for the miseries which have befallen France. Many years ago Charles Dickens, who certainly cannot be accused of temperance fanaticism, gave it as his opinion that the drinking customs of the country were slowly undermining and sapping the national life of the people. He recalled the sight of a gendarme's school house, and in his own inimitable manner depicted the terrible lessons which he learned there. Since that time the subtle beverage termed *absinthe* has come into almost universal use. Indulgence in this stimulant is said to produce effects almost as terrible as those which arise from opium. A nation addicted to such usages must inevitably suffer not only in the moral and moral equilibrium, of continuity of purpose and lucidity of true discernment. The causes of the bursting of France by no means lie alone in Krupp guns and Prussian battalions; they are also to be found in the very heart of French society. We suspect the journal in question has struck one of the chief reasons.

In his hitherto been commonly supposed impossible for a man to be in two places at once, "unless he is a bird." It seems, however, that this fancy is not correct. Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer, a minute description of whom was recently published in all the leading journals of the country, is evidently possessed of the ubiquitous power of the spirit of existence and movement. Nearly every exchange of any prominence has seen him or heard of him in the neighborhood, or is on his track with the unerring sagacity of an Indian hunter. He was arrested in Rochester a day or two ago, his description tallying with that of the advertisements, down to the minutest particulars, and the same day he was under surveillance in Boston, a similarly perfect resemblance having led to his detection. Simultaneously he was in three or four different places west of Buffalo, and was known by name in each of the other, but wearing the same identity in each. At one and the same period he was slinking southward by way of the Mississippi, rushing west upon the Pacific rail road, thence across the Canadian border at some outlandish point in Michigan, and lying in jail at Ebensburg, this State. This is being ubiquitous with a vengeance. We are afraid that the "nimble-by" dodge so earnestly recommended to Mr. Pickwick by the senior Weller will be of no avail to Mr. Forrester. A man who can diffuse himself over the whole country in such a Sidereal or cometary manner, ought to be arrested and punished, even if he has violated no law. The movements of George Francis Train are sufficiently startling and alarming, but this man must be Protean himself.

"THE Hub neglects its heroes. Lowell lectures at Cambridge to such a wretched apology for an audience as ten or twelve hearers make, and Emerson utters his golden sentences at the same seat of learning to the ill more than several dozen people, including professors, under-graduates and other non-paying persons."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

This is a *sad* sqnder. No "neglect" is necessarily involved. We think it was Plato who once, in Athens, delivered a course of twelve lectures, the audiences in attendance upon which grew "fine by degrees and beautifully less," until, at the period of the concluding lecture, the number of hearers had dwindled down to a dozen. Plato, however, so far from feeling discouraged, took it as a high compliment, congratulating himself that he had the quintessence of the wisdom and moral worth of Athens in attendance before him. The modern Plato probably comes to pretty nearly the same conclusion to-morrow, the modern Athens. Whatever exceptions may be taken to EMERSON's philosophic and transcendental theories, it is to be said for him that he has never been a hireling or a hunter of popular applause, whether on platforms or otherwise, but through his books and from the rostrum has delivered what he held to be truth, out of the simple love of it.

ABOUT a year ago prominent citizens of New York city formed the design of establishing a great museum of art which should be a credit to the Empire city. A charter has been procured and other steps taken to effect the object, including the purchase of an important collection of pictures from galleries at Paris and Brussels. The project has lately been revived, and a bill is now before the Legislature empowering the Public Park Commissioners to expend $1,000,000 in erecting buildings for the "American Museum of Natural History and Metropolitan Museum of Art," should this bill be passed, the buildings will probably be given a prominent situation in the Central Park. The object of the promoters of the Museum is to secure some place where the most valuable and interesting works of ancient and modern art can be collected for the study and edification of citizens. The museum will be a copy of no other now in existence, but probably resemble the museum in South Kensington, England, more than any other. The sum required by the Association, before the museum can be considered on a sound footing, is $250,000, of which over $100,000 have already been subscribed.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, having been applied to by a correspondent for the services of agricultural editor, makes the following public announcement:

"There is no such position on this paper. We do not intend that there shall be. ALSO, we may remind our readers in politics and morals and religion and all that sort of thing, that we shall not hesitate to say that we permitted any man, through these columns, to dilute and undermine and demoralize the public mind on the subject of agriculture."

We are glad to observe that our contemporary has some susceptibility and scrupulosity still left. It corroborates our cherished belief that no man is so hopelessly depraved as to be beyond the pale of possible reformation. This special and peculiar conscientiousness reminds us of the outlaw who, although guilty of a thousand violations of every provision in the decalogue and of every section of the penal code of his State, could never bring himself to tolerate people addicted to the use of tobacco—he thought it so abominably wicked.

THE increase in salaries of State Governors and other executive officers within a few years has been quite marked. The highest salary appears to be paid in Louisiana, $12,000 per annum. He receives $8,000 a year, equal to the Vice President's salary. California pays $7,000 and Nevada $6,000—the latter State containing the smallest population in the Union. The following States pay $5,000 each: Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Alabama, Georgia, New York, Ohio and Texas pay $4,000 each. Maryland pays $3,600, and South Carolina $5,500. Indiana, Minnesota, New Jersey and Tennessee pay $3,000 each. Iowa, Maine and Missouri pay $2,500. West Virginia and Kansas pay $2,000 each. Illinois and Oregon pay $1,500. The smallest salaries are paid by Wisconsin, $1,250; Vermont, $1,000; Rhode Island, $1,000; New Hampshire, $8,000; Nebraska and Michigan also $1,000 each; Florida, $1,200, and Delaware, $1,100.

We find a paragraph going the rounds of the press which states that when somebody asked Miss NILSON for her opinion regarding giving women the ballot, her reply was, "Give me the ballad." It is perfectly natural that she should make such a remark. Poetry and music are kindred arts; and she did but paraphrase the utterance of Fletcher, made two hundred and fifty years ago, when he said "Give me but to write the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

DETMAN DUNYEA, a wealthy resident and one of the oldest inhabitants of Long Island, caused his own death a few days since by taking a large dose of laudanum. He was in the habit of taking the drug "to quiet his nerves," and boasted that he could drink half a glass of laudanum without receiving any injury. On Monday last, however, after taking his usual dose, he suddenly became ill and soon died.

The papers published in the United States on the ancillary plan number six hundred and seventy-four. The first and fourth pages are printed by a publishing company and expressed to the editors.

It is intimated that it will take but $250,000 to complete the Washington monument at Washington, D. C.

It is a curious chronological fact that Lent began this year on Washington's birthday, and will end on the anniversary of Lee's surrender.

In the North German Confederation there were 41,000,000 Protestants and 8,175,000 Catholics; in the new Empire there are 24,840,000 Protestants and 13,230,000 Catholics; the relative proportion being raised from three to eight, to two to three.

Litigation in the settlement of the estates of a deceased citizen of Troy was suddenly ended a few days since by the discovery of his will in the false bottom of a bureau, which had been sent to a cabinet maker for repairs.

Water pipes in Buffalo, under the Holly system, are required to be strong enough to resist a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

An English inventor claims the production of a microscopical writing machine, by which the entire contents of the Bible can be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.

Capt. McBride, whose death took place in Milwaukee last Sunday, was a lieutenant on the *Erie*, in 1841, when that steamboat was burned on Lake Erie, by which disaster—the first of any magnitude to occur on the lakes—200 immigrants, to cabin passengers and all the crew, disappeared from the face of earth or were burned or drowned. Only about fifty lives were saved—passengers and crew. McBride remained at the wheel till the flames enveloped the pilot-house, and after cutting away the yawl, leaving overboard many articles to float the passengers, he saved his own life by the same means. During the ten years in which he commanded the steamer Detroit, Capt. McBride crossed Lake Michigan in her 2,700 times, without a single accident to passenger, crew or vessel.

In New York a gentleman sought to recover damages from a street railroad company for injuries received. He attempted to get upon the car, but as the rear platform was crowded he got on the front platform. The car stopped for him. He was in danger of being crowded off, and asked the driver to stop, to which the latter paid no attention. He finally was pushed from the car, and the front wheel ran over his hand, and in consequence he had to have three fingers amputated. The court, on motion, dismissed the complaint, holding that the plaintiff contributed negligence in getting upon the platform, against the rules of the company.

A singular eruption recently on a farm near Springfield, Wisconsin, created a great deal of excitement. A space of earth seven feet in extent was thrown up violently. Flashes of light have been frequently observed in the spot, and pieces of charred bituminous coal have been found.

An elevator, or incline plane, similar to that now in operation between Monongahela borough and Mt. Washington, opposite Pittsburgh, is about to be constructed at the head of Main street in Cincinnati, at an estimated cost of $15,000.

PERSONAL.

Emperor WILLIAM and his family have got probably a dozen of geographic appellations assigned to each of their names. Bismarck has been honored with only one, viz: Cape Bismarck. His name has been christened in the northern polar regions by the German North Pole Expedition, who have been very liberal sponsors to the new capes, islands and mountains, and seem to have discovered them all simultaneously for the express purpose of commemorating the Prussian glories of 1870.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is seriously ill. By the advice of her physician she has gone to Florida.

Mr. DARWIN, the author of the birthday of Daniel Burgess, of Fairfield township, Highland county, Ohio, was duly celebrated. Children, grand-children and great-grandchildren to the number of fifty were present. The oldest was a lad of 14. Eighteen came from the neighborhood of Lynchburg, Virginia, in which State and vicinity the old gentleman was born, and he has voted at every Presidential election since.

DARWIN's agent contracted with a committee from Richmond, Ind., to sing in that place on the 9th inst. Richmond was all aglow over the event, posters, advertisements, open cloaks, new bonnets, all betokened that there was to be treats for the ears of the advent of the line-eyed Swede. One morning a telegram came, was argued a little, and the concert postponed until the 14th—he determined to make his agent wait a week, or had committed a next year's engagement in making the engagement.

MRS. E. C. STANTON is one of the best Latin and Greek scholars in the country.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT is said to have been exceedingly fortunate in recent speculations. He is credited with having realized $50,000 in land speculations.

Gough explained how Vinnie Ream got the $5,000 extra. A member, who was about to speak against it, "was seized by one of the monsters of the lobby and hurried to a spot where a view of Vinnie's modelling group was obtained. Fifteen lace adorned the tall, grand windows. The dear little dove of peace in the immortal artist had brought from Rome were flying and circling, and baskets of flowers were slowly sweeping in the beams of winter sunshine. The member fell on his face and wept," while the motion passed.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, in addition to his practical way of carrying out his ideas of the work to which he has devoted his life, has a theory of his own as an orator. He delivered an address on Wednesday evening, before the Union League Club, on the "Humane Education" and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The royal family of Belgium has thus far entirely ignored the existence of the famous Methodist and another member of the Bonaparte family at Brussels.

ERIC HOUSTON is the name of a young Norwegian author, whose novels are very popular there and are any romances which have appeared for many years past in that land of the midnight sun.

The young Duke de ITRURIE, the richest Legitimist in France, who was killed at the battle of Orleans at the head of his battalion, has left no heirs. His estate is valued at three millions.

Madame Parepa Rosa has been invited to sing at the Royal state concert on occasion of the marriage of the Princess Louise. It is an interesting circumstance that during her late professional visit to London she sang at the wedding festivities of the Princess Louise's father-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, which took place soon afterward.

Of the famous Home Club, the best known and most prominent in New York city 25 years ago, Messrs. H. Grinnell, Gen. Sandford and Charles Augustus Stetson are said to be the only members now living.

STATE NEWS.

Burglars "went through" a whole row of lawyers' offices, in Norristown, the other night, in search of a set of burglarious tools. They found the office of the clerk of the District Attorney's office, and carried them off. A Philadelphia detective had been sent to look at the tools for the burglars.

A Philadelphia firm advertise for "a large boy to live under a heifer."

There are hundred and eighty-six churches in Philadelphia are exempt from taxation.

There is a family in Pottsville who have a female domestic that has been with them 32 years without interruption.

The Lehigh Crane Iron Company, of Catasauqua, have subscribed $5,000 to bonds of the American Steamship Company, of Philadelphia.

Hon. A. C. Harner, is the only member in the present United States House of Representatives from Pennsylvania who is neither a lawyer nor an editor.

Charles Washington Deming, of Blair county, is 106 years old. And he was never a servant of George Washington, the F. of his C.

Sixty years ago the Lutherans had four churches in Philadelphia—one-eleventh of the whole number of houses of worship in the city. They now have sixty-six—about one-sixteenth of the entire number.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: "On Tuesday last Mrs. Mary Bentley, mother of Robert Bentley, Esq., died at her residence in Plainsgrove township, at the advanced age of one hundred years and six months. Up to within a few days of her death Mrs. Bentley had been, for a lady of her years, remarkably active, retaining her faculties to every purpose."

A new Hebrew synagogue is to be erected in Titusville, at a cost of $12,000.

Sally Wells, an unmarried lady in the eighty-second year of her age, living with her brother, Jacob Wells, at Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., was found dead in her bed a few mornings ago. She was as well as usual when she retired. Her father's family consisted of ten children, most of whom reached a good old age. One sister, Hannah Worrell, reached the age of ninety-two years, Martha Bonsall seventy-eight, Hetty Robinson sixty-nine, Mary Wells seventy-seven. But two brothers are now living, and their combined ages aggregate over one hundred and fifty years.

CUMMINGS county will send to market this season 76,682,000 feet of pine stuff, and 14,600,000 of hemlock, making 90,582,000 feet in all.

Premature President Making.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

As is very natural, the present unpleasantness at Washington already begins to be commented on in view of its probable bearing on the next Presidential canvass, and particularly on General Grant's re-nomination. That it has hurt the President's chances is the general opinion, and new tickets begin to be nominated with considerable looseness. But this Presidential talk is decidedly premature. A good many things are likely to happen between now and 1872—things that will have more influence in deciding the question of Presidential candidates than the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. That occurrence will not be forgotten or without weight, but it will be by no means decisive as to General Grant's chance of renomination.

The war in Europe did not materially interfere either with the production or exportation of champagne to other countries. The importation in the United States has not been so large at any time since 1860 as in the year 1870, and its value was never so great as in the last year, when we took 158,922 packages of this wonderful liquid, worth in the aggregate $1,392,000.

For the information of the weatherwise, the fact is stated that Monday, 13th, was the anniversary of the great snow storm of 1870—the greatest snowfall of the year; amounting to about ten inches. During the month of March seventeen inches of snow fell in Boston. This year no snow has fallen in that neighborood since February 14th.

The Methodist Preachers' Association, at New York, passed a resolution on Monday earnestly advising all Methodist churches and institutions neither to ask nor accept any appropriations from the city or State, because of their sectarian character. Be-fore from the giving and accepting such gifts. The majority of Baptists are of the same way of thinking, and are expressing their opinion quite freely, notwithstanding that a Baptist institution at New York has just accepted a sop from Tammany in the shape of a building lot.

This is a humane gentlemen's way of getting rid of rats; Put potash in their holes and runs. The poor wretches get it on their feet, and over their fur, then they lick it, and find it has the taste of it; it burns them somewhat, and the more they see of it the less they like it; so they clear out almost as soon as the first application is made. To get rid of mice, the same person uses tartar-emetic, mingled with any favorite food; they take it, take sick, and take their leave.

A serious affray occurred near Noblesville, Clarke county, on Wednesday night last, in which one Andrew Cipple was mortally wounded by a huge stone, thrown by his antagonist. The quarrel arose from a fend of long standing, concerning the location of the toll-gate at the above place.

Tweed and His Diamond.

Long accounts having appeared of the famous and beautiful diamond presented to "Boss" Tweed on last Christmas day, the Sacramento *Union* is provoked to write the history of Tweed himself, and says it is an evidence of the fitness of things that the lordly diamond should come from the Indian Rajah through the aristocracy of all Europe to this American prince. This is the history given by the *Union*:

Some years ago, in the Sixth Ward of New York, a big-boned, slouchy, hot-much-do'count boy grew up to manhood. But this big, slouchy boy was ambitious, and moreover, possessed a heroic unscrupulousness and a keen forethought that few gave him credit for. Had he been born when this diamond of his was still glittering in the turban of some Indian Prince he would have apprenticeed himself to a robber-knight, and in his turn, if successful, have built a castle by the Rhine or Moselle, and harried the peasants for miles around. Or had he come upon the stage sometime later he might have aspired to lead a black band in the wars, or by sword sought fortune in the intrigues of the court of some Patlip or Louis. But born in free America in this prosaic age of popular education and universal suffrage, none of those courses were open to him. And so, disliking work, or trade, this aspiring youth naturally took to politics. He saw that politics would pay if gone into systematically, and so into politics he accordingly went. With a portion of the capital he had received from his father he bought out a corner grocery in the Sixth Ward and furnished it with a plentiful supply of the best brands of "tangle-leg" and "bald-face-whisky." Behind the bar he placed a retired prize-fighter, with instructions to deal out liquor to the "boys" with the utmost liberality. It is unnecessary to say that the free and independent citizens of the Sixth Ward, New York, who vote earliest and often, soon began to appreciate Bill Tweed's qualities as a statesman; that he was soon elected Assistant Alderman, and that once having planted his feet on the first round of the political ladder his course was upward and onward until he now has reached the very pinnacle of political greatness, and has for some years, in conjunction with his junior partner, Sweeney, ruled the greatest city of America as fully and completely as the lusty baud of Lady Godiva once ruled Coventry.

Scandinavians in Minnesota.

A correspondent, writing from Minnesota, says a mistaken idea is entertained concerning the Scandinavians, who now constitute fourteen per cent. of the population of that State. To those who take their ideas of the race from Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson, the following picture of the life of a Norwegian immigrant on his Minnesota farm is commended: The house, of rough logs, is built into the sides of a hill. The front showing the only entire wall, part of the sides and the whole of the back being earth bound. The eaves droop about one's ears, and the door demands obeisance. The whole inside accommodation for a numerous family—and with them twenty is not extraordinarily numerous—consist of a single room (about twelve feet square). Space is economized by the omission of furniture. A few boards fastened up in one corner answered for the purposes of chairs, tables and bedstead, besides furnishing a retreat underneath for hogs, sheep, cows, chickens, geese, and such other small animals as the farm may be stocked with, the objection to the admission of horses and oxen being to the smallness of the house and not to the fastidiousness of the housewife. The bill of fare for breakfast, dinner and supper is a wafer about the shape of a shingle, and the consistency of pasteboard, made usually of "middlings" and pressed in a mill. What is not eaten one day, lies on the bed, or wherever it may be, until the next. The standard drink is tea, adulterated with whatever dubi or solid comes most convenient.

The Highest Note.

In "The Magic Flute" Christina Nilsson sings of above the staff. The youngest of the sisters Sess, with a compass of three octaves and a half, reached the same note. Tadolini had the highest voice in compass, but pitched a third lower. The highest on record is that of Lucrezia Aljagari, whom Mozart and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Alpheus Fairchild and Horace Greeley have noted. Tadolini could only reach the e, trilling on the d above. A Madame Becker, who astonished St. Petersburg in 1837, reached the same note by accident.

We find, says the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, the above in an exchange, and will add that the highest voice on record is not the one mentioned. Dr. Marx, in his "General Musical Instructions," outlines as having heard a girl of twelve years reach the "triple" or four-lined e, the seventh space above the g of the G clef—a major third above the e mentioned—in clearness and purity of intonation; and her lowest note was the little c below the staff—fourth space below the g of the clef—making a compass of four octaves.

Jenny Lind's highest note was the three-lined f, the same as Nilsson's, and Madame Malibran Garcia sang c sharp. But it must be remembered that the pitch has risen since the days of those great singers.

A New Poem by Bret Harte.

The Chicago *Interlocutor* for March contains a new poem by Bret Harte, entitled

THE HAWK'S NEST.

We climbed our pace the red road sharply rounding
Of Table Mountain to the Inland Town,
Where dark thro deaths of pines, resounding
A thousand feet below,

Above the tumult of the canyon, lifted,
The grey bare hawk breathless hung.
On its blind wings the void abandon drifted
Whose force and thews both clung.

On each side, half-way down, the mountain side was furrowed
With many a seam and scar,
Where wash and wear and windy turmoil ploughed
A mute hill soon so far.

We looked in silence down across the distant
A silence broken by the guide's consistent
Cry of "Sacramento!"

"Father of Marsh's blue a hole through Peters
Put tollbar time he lied.
There on the road—Humboldt or South Horseton
Across the long Divide.

We can kiss out of Strong's and up through Ellen,
And Jim and Sal and Joe,
And the inevitable Peter's brother lonely!"
But she and Clark said *no*.

"He don't or game, somehow, I discommober
Just how the thing kem round;
Some fifty thousand dollars a scattered somber
From fires on the ground.

"But, in one minute all the hill below him
Was full of men and boys,
Outside the court, Sam Clark and I called to him,
And—and he—he—was gone."

"He made no sign, the fires of hell were round him,
The pit of hell below,
We rid and searched, we never found him,
And then we turned to go.

"And then you see that rock that's grown so loosely
With wash and wear and wind,
Starts from its place and then goes slowly,
It might just been a mind.

"Seems that bowled and smashed its tents and skivered
Some fifty yards and first and last,
Smithe' that sprang into the thicket shook it,
Certainly cannot be."

"That's all. Well, yes, it don't look rather risky,
And kinder snakes one quiver
And Clark and I—well, I don't think
And's a bad thing right here."

The Great Vernal Specific.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of season and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of bilious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, biliousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost certain to develop one or other of these aforesaid. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which, for a long series of years has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above named disorders, and as protection against the miasma which frequently produces, and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill-judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter, presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative, and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without consuming, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

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Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
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Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, 1871.

It is reported from Washington that "the Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a circular to the National Banks stating that the Secretary of the Treasury will accept the five-twenty bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for their circulation in exchange for bonds of the new issue, and that, in lieu of the cash payments of two per cent. required from ordinary subscribers, he will accept an order for the surrender of the bonds upon the deposit of the new five per cents. in their place. The Comptroller says the bulks of the transfers will come forward promptly and subscribe liberally. The appeals to the National Banks, says the Chicago *Tribune*, have been so pointed that some begin to fear there will be a secret, whose ideas of funding the debt will seem to begin with some compulsion of the banks, instead of in the legitimate way—some plan to stipulate some arbitrary selection of 6 per cent bonds now owned by banks, for refunding at once or change, on May 1. While there does not seem to be any ground for anticipating such a policy, the following figures will show the financial aspect of the proposition being made to the banks, viz.: The profit to be derived from, say $110,000, invested in security for $90,000 of circulation, compared with the profit to be derived from loaning the $110,000 out in the ordinary way.

CR.

Interest on $100,000, 6 % cent	$ 6,000
Average premium on gold interest for seven years	150
$90,000 of circulation to loan at 10 % cent	9,000
Total	$15,150

DR.

Interest on reserve held against circulation, say $27,000	$ 2,250
One % cent. Government tax on circulation	900
Average annual decline in currency price of bonds to pay in gold, say	1,200
Tax on capital over circulation	100
Total	$ 4,450
Net return	$ 9,700

The foregoing shows that the net return to a bank on the investment of $100,000 in 5 per cents, as security for circulation would be 9.70 per cent. per annum. If it has been seen that the foregoing market is the result ie case the bank should prefer to surrender its circulation, sell its bonds, and realize 5-8ths of 1 per cent. at the market price, and use the proceeds in the ordinary way. At the present price of 112½, discharging 5 per cent. for accrued interest, the bonds would sell for $110, and would give

one hundred and ten thousand to loan at 10 per cent. $11,000

Deduct ⅝ of 1 per cent. tax on capital 550

$10,450

These figures show that there is ⅝ of 1 per cent. per annum in favor of surrendering the circulation, selling the bonds, and substituting the 10 per cent currency for the 6 per cent. The calculation of profits of circulation to being obliged to take 5 per cents in place of 6 per cents when deposited, and the liability to a call for deposit greenbacks with the Treasurer to the full amount of their circulation outstanding, before dealing with withdraw their bonds from the keeping of the United States Treasurer. This, of course, would require the temporary employment of a large amount of cash funds, if separate banks attempt it with their own capital it would cripple many of the weaker. If they put their New York correspondents to do it, and sell the bonds, if still considered desirable for the use of the capital; and, if any considerable number of banks were to adopt this course, it would make a severe contraction of the currency that would result in a panic.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111	111	111
10-40s	109	109	109
Gold	111	111	111

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111
New Pacific Railroad	95½
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Pacifics	114½

—In New York, says the *Herald*, prime commercial paper continues quoted at 6@7 ⅌ cent, discount. There is more disposition to refuse dealings at 7 per cent., owing to the generally received idea that money between the 15th of March and 15th of April will be active enough to command at least that figure on all loans. The supply will have no charge in the rural districts in connection with the business of the spring trade. The banks may can report sales in a regular way at 10@par ⅌ lb.

—BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no changes to note, and are reported a fair demand. We quote as follows: Sides, 12½c; shoulders, 10c; hams, 15c; cured do, 15c; Sides, ribbed, 12c; clear do 12c; Breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Dried beef, 20@20c. Lard—Sales reported in tierces, 12½c; tierces, 12c; buckets and kegs, 14c. Mess pork, $26@$26 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@$6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

—GRAIN AND FLOUR.—We have no change to report sales in a regular way at 10@par ⅌ bushel.

—BEANS AND POTATOES.—We have no changes to note, and are reported a fair demand. We quote as follows: Beans—Small white, $2 25@$2 30; screened do, 15c; Sides, ribbed, 12c; clear do 12c; Breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Dried beef, 20@20c. Lard—Sales reported in tierces, 12½c; tierces, 12c; buckets and kegs, 14c. Mess pork, $26@$26 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@$6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

—GRAIN AND FLOUR.—We have no changes to note, and are reported a fair demand. We quote as follows: Beans—Small white, $2 25@$2 30; screened do, 15c; buckets and kegs, 14c. Mess pork, $26@$26 50.

BAR LEAD.—The supply was ample; we can report sales in a regular way at 10@par ⅌ lb.

—BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no changes to note, and are reported a fair demand. We quote as follows:

THE VERY LATEST.

CONGRESS.

Exciting Scene in the House.

The Gentleman from Essex Again Heard From—Effects of His Epistolary Effort Not Encouraging to Further Attempts in that Line—Speaker Blaine Makes a Speech for Butler's Benefit, and Completely Upsets Him—Other Members Also Pay Their Respects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1871.

The House.

There have been many exciting scenes on the floors of Congress this session, but nothing else in either House that equalled the conflict in the Representatives Hall this afternoon, and once more Gen. Ben Butler has received a set back from which he will not immediately recover. The appearance of his letter to the Members of Congress in one of the morning papers occasioned a great deal of comment before the meeting of Congress, and the Members whose motives and acts during the previous day were assailed in it were in a state of high indignation. When the House assembled, each member found upon his desk a specially printed copy of the letter, and it quickly became known that it had gone far and wide to the press of the country. There was busy consultation and comparison of notes, and the whole aspect of affairs was changed for a storm. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, got the floor to make a personal explanation, and took occasion to say he be excused from service on the set committee appointed the previous day, on account of his infirm health. Then he referred to Butler's letter, and the charge therein that Peters's resolution was introduced and passed by a conspiracy of high tariff men with the Democrats. Butler began to show excitement, and to state what he understood to be the case. Peters wanted to know of Butler whether a majority of Republicans did not vote for his resolution. Kelley denied and repudiated the assertion, and the insinuation of Butler's letter, and, taking the offensive, declared the only instance of Democratic influence on this question was that which the revenue reformers had made.

Interest in the discussion sprung up at once, and when Butler took the floor in reply to Kelley, half of the members were out of their seats and in the neighborhood of the contestants. Butler rolled his eyes and tried under his tongue, applying it as often as possible to the names of those Republicans whose actions had defeated him. Dawes wanted to know what he meant by calling an action supported by eight Republicans—a majority of those voting—a trick, and Butler retreated into the caucus agreement.

During Butler's speech the Speaker called Mr. Wheeler to the chair, and took the seat of Mr. Shellabarger. Then it was suspected that he intended to take a hand, and expectation was alert. Butler went on for some time, and at the close he pronounced the idea that the caucus decision was binding, and he had been betrayed, the Speaker being engaged in the plot. When he concluded, all eyes were directed toward Speaker Blaine, and an attempt was made to get the floor. He began by inquiring whether the gentleman from Massachusetts did not know he (Blaine) had written the resolution and procured it to be offered, and if he had not the right to offer the resolution? Butler denied that he knew Blaine had written it. And then with a manner expressive of all indignation and contempt for his opponent and assumption of dignity, Mr. Blaine delivered such a speech as perhaps has not been heard in the House since that day years ago, when, as the member from Maine, he flogged the member from Lynn, who now occupies a front seat in the Senate, which incident has been often referred to to-day. He made it very evident to the House that Butler was the man against whom the accusation of trickery might most justly lie, charging that in the matters of obligations of the caucus, of the introduction of the resolution, of the party relations of the matter, he voted for it, and of the nature and effect of the resolution, he had misrepresented the facts, and not hesitating to declare that it had been done with the gentleman's entire knowledge and the country knew Mr. Blaine spoke with such boldness, power and passionate eloquence that members were roused to a high degree of enthusiasm and excitement, several times breaking forth in loud and prolonged applause. Butler was discomfitted, and became quite enraged before the Speaker finished hurling at him his imperious and stinging sentences. The Speaker was too much borne away by the torrent of his own passion to strictly observe the rules of parliamentary language, but no one presumed to call him to order, or even to interrupt him, except his victim, who occasionally hissed out some exasperating retort.

When Mr. Butler arose to reply he threw out an intimation that the Speaker had violated precedents in having the chair, and in taking part in debate on the floor. Mr. Blaine immediately reminded him that his predecessor, Mr. Colfax, had once considered it a duty to do the same thing, and then, too, for the purpose of rebuking the insolence of the member from Massachusetts. Butler's speech did not so much attempt to answer Blaine's points as to injure him by covert insinuations and sneers, and came far short of a vindication of his course. The Speaker then resumed the chair, but other members took up the theme. And for an hour and a half there was that what would have been, except for what had preceded it, a lively and entertaining exchange of compliments. Messrs. Shellabarger and Coburn declined serving on this committee, the former for reasons entirely personal, the latter for reasons similar to those alleged by General Butler. Mr. Shellabarger voted for the resolution, and made a strong speech in defense of it. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who presided over the caucus, made a statement which topped over all Butler's piled up agony over the alleged faithlessness to the obligations of that caucus.

Mr. Dawes made a calm and earnest protest against the assumption of his colleague, that any Republican not in favor of his measure was, therefore, hostile to Republican ascendancy, and indisposed to do anything for the relief of suffering loyal men in the South, and expressed his belief that the evils in the South would not be lessened or ameliorated by any such legislation as that proposed in Butler's bill.

Mr. Garfield wanted the committee appointed, as he understood Butler, that there was in the laws already on the statute books, and whether, if faithfully executed, they did not confer all the power right or necessary in the premises. At the end of this series of personal explanations and suggestions, most of which were made on the pretext of discussing motions to excuse members of the committee from service, all excuses asked for were granted, and the House adjourned, the vacancies not being filled. With reference to the day's spectacle, many members say it is only the outbreak of antagonisms which have existed, working in secret to obstruct legislation for two or three years.

The Senate.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Morton presented a memorial from the Southern Republican Association, setting forth that the lives of the members of the Union are injured by the commission of outrages by the Ku-Klux, and appealing for the protection of loyal citizens.

A petition was presented for a duty of sixty per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported machinery manufactured in whole or in part of iron or steel.

Senator Sherman offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill or bills to enable the President to execute the laws in the South for the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens. Blair objected to its reception, and it was laid over and ordered printed.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill repealing the act of January 29, 1869, fixing the times for the regular meeting of Congress.

Mr. Davis introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the establishment of a constitutional Tribunal, consisting of one member from each State, with power to decide all questions of conflict of jurisdiction between the United States and the several States, and the constitutionality of bills passed by Congress or Government officers, and to open and count electoral votes for President and Vice President. Proceedings before the tribunal may be on petition or appeal from all courts of the United States and the decision of the tribunal shall decide all questions brought before them.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 16.—River twenty-three feet, having risen one foot. Arrived—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Alice Dean, Memphis; Maj. Anderson, Wheeling; Arkansas, New Orleans. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Edinburgh, Red river. Raining at intervals during the day; warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—The river has risen four inches in the canal, eight feet eleven inches; eight feet three inches over the locks; eight feet three feet under the bridge. Raining nearly all day and considerably warmer. A big river Burns, Cincinnati. Departed—Ed. Robert ed—Robert Burns, Memphis; Louis, Department Pomeroy; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; the Yalley passed over the falls with three barges. The Pink Varble is loading for Whise river; the Cassteria for Tennessee river and intermediate points.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—River stationary, with eight feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather raining. Departed—Burkesville, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 16.—Port list to-day: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Dexter, Cairo to New Orleans, 2 A. M.; Cologne, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Exchange, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 7 A. M.; St. Patrick, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Arkansas, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 9 A. M.; Tennessee river to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Confidential, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Illinois, Cincinnati to Cairo, 4 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; W. H. Brown, St. Louis and return, 6 P. M. River two inches. Rained nearly all day. Cloudy, quiet and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Arrived—Florence and barges, Island No. 9; Antelope and barges, Louisville; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Bayard, Quincy; Savanna, Dubuque; St. Julien, Davenport; Minnie M. and barges, Illinois river. Departed—M. J. Keokuk; Bayard, Quincy; Harry Johnson, Kennard, Cincinnati; Antelope and barges, Louisville; Beardstown; Adelia and barges, Illinois River; Montreal and barges, Cairo; Robt. and barges, Illinois River; Pomeroy. River three feet two inches and falling. Arrivals rapidly last night, and damaged some freight on the levee. Weather cloudy and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Weather cloudy and cool, River again rising slowly, owing to heavy rains, and is now only nine inches below high water. Arrived—Cleburne, Arkansas river; Silver Moon, Cincinnati. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Belle Lee, New Orleans; Cumberland.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 16.—Down—John Kilgour, 1 P. M.; John Simmons, 2 P. M.; Natchez, 3 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, 4 P. M. Warm and cloudy. River rising slowly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Arrived—Yeager, St. Louis. No departures. Raining all day.

SMALL-POX is on board almost every steamer now coming from British ports. The Europa and City of Limerick, the latest arrivals, had more than the average share of cases under detention of quarantine.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Women's Suffrage Association—A Dispatch from George Francis Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 16, 1871.

At ten o'clock this morning the Woman's Suffrage Association convened. They proceeded to the organization of a County Association. A committee was appointed to report on organization, and while they were out remarks were made by Mrs. Spaulding, of Washington, D. C., Judge Wall, of Chicago, and others. The following persons were elected officers for the county organization: President, Mrs. L. M. Slinde; Corresponding Secretary, Mary G. Humphreys; Recording Secretary, I. Newton Taylor; Treasurer, Mrs. D. H. Wright. An Executive Committee and a number of Vice Presidents were elected. The constitution was adopted. The annual meeting of the association will assemble in the last week in May, in Fort Wayne. Many persons joined the association. Letters were read from prominent friends of the cause, expressive of sympathy in the movement. The following dispatch was received by the convention:

"DAVENPORT, IA., March 15.

"To the Women's Suffrage Association, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

"Rainbows everywhere. Emancipation certain. Revolution ended. Reformation began. Presidency guaranteed.

(Signed) "GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

This was suppressed. The discussion of the fourth resolution was resumed this afternoon, and participated in by several. This evening Mrs. Judge Wall, of Chicago, took a prominent part of the subject, and was followed by Mrs. Hazlett, in the course of remarks of the Convention, conceded that the latter lady made a strong argument in favor of the movement, her remarks being greeted by continued applause and cheering. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Many prominent ladies from the vicinity of St. Patrick's day have been made here. George Francis Train will be present and deliver an address to-morrow night. The little population will be out en masse.

COMING HOME.

The Tennessee En Route to Key West.

The United States steamer Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commissioners on board, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday morning for Key West.

MISSISSIPPI.

Effects of the Storm—Railroads Submerged—Bridges of the Ku-Klux—United States Officers Ordered to Leave the State—Murderer Bailed, &c.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special to-night says: Accounts from all parts represent the storm last evening as general and damaging. The Mississippi Central Railroad was badly washed between Canton and Yalor and Jackson. The Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson road is all right, though submerged near Canton in four feet of water.

Considerable excitement prevails on the northeastern border of the State about the Ku-Klux. Col. Sheets, Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue, has been ordered to leave Okolona. Gen. Ayres, Chief Superintendent of education in Lowndes county has been similarly warned. Several Yalor families were due to kidnap him. John F. Lacy, Mayor of Aberdeen, was ordered off last night, and left this morning on horseback. Several of the Ku-Klux have been fourly dealt with.

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